going wrong ! She cannot go wrong. She mast do ner work of an everlasting physical evolution, evolving ever for the sake of evolving, and having no other end to which she can deviate either for the better or the worse Then let her roll on forevermore. Or let her fulfill her giorious destiny, and complete her grand evolutions, whether it be a law of rarefaction that she follows, or of condensation, returning in a cycle to her primeval state of nebulous ulhilism, or the intinite heat out of which she was evolved, or condensing, condensing, cooling, cooling, as some of our physicists say—down to the fine of life, beyond the line of life, until she becomes a frozen lump of solidity, colder than the iceberg, harder than the ada mant-the absolute cold, the absolute hardness-lying forever dead and framovable, as Stirling says, the center of infinite space," wherever that may be If that is "the glorious creation"-if that be all that is intended by "the unknownble," then why Interfere ! The question is unanswerable.

But what irrationality, let me ask, in the thought that bere may be a sphere above nature, to which nature, both In its particularity and in its totality, is subordinate, very nate-a very inferior thing, it may be, and having a value only in reference to ends greater than her own, if the has any ends of her own. Granling the rationality of this, and the whole argument takes a new aspect. orlds beyond worlds is the space idea of the scientist It has a magnificent width. Worlds above worlds, as has been elsewhere said, is the idea of the theologian. It has might and depth, altitude and profundity, as well as length and breadth. We take nature as Aristotle long ago defined it, and as physicists have ever received H. "the world of force and movement in time and space."
(Arist. Physica, II.) If any one chooses to curarge it, so as to be synonymous with the whole system of things, in-blading spirit and idea and everything thinkable, then the whole debate becomes a sheer logomachy. Law, in that sense, can never be broken. But confirms the view to nature proper, it may be said that in guiding nature, In overruling nature, God may be enforcing a higher law, a higher causation, in respect to which such guidances, such overrulings, such miracles, if you please, may be true causal links, just as counter physical forces, times, in nature berself. But the unfolding of this idea would carry me too far. It is clearly stated as presenting one of the "pelar oppositions" to which the question of f. referred. Theave it here to be followed out by him-An"evolving" of things by processes under the guid

ance and overrating of an almighty and all-wise Creator; I think I can cardially agree here with T., and with my friend President Poster. To me, however, it does not seem to be the Darwinian evolution, at least as I have been able to understand it.

There is another "polar opposition." It has regard to the doctrine of a primus komo, the first man of the presant human race, made man, constituted such primus tomo by a fint of God, by a special inspiration, together with a special scaling, or image, which spiritually makes a human min, or species, in distinction from any physical difference, such as makes or marks all other species or kinds that are now upon the earth, or ever have been in the indefinite and unchronicised past. Adam-ity, Christ-unity (if such a word can be pardoned for the sake of the important parallelism it so briefly presents), they go together. Here is to be an end of concession to science or anything else. It is the idea, stantis sel autentis Christianitatis. The rejection of it makes have at the whole Bible, opening a chasm which no exceptical or theolog leal device can close. I could have wished to say son thing on this; but I cannot write composedly, Mr. Editor, for fear of your bringing down the hammer on my prolixity. I hope, however, that I have not been fedious to Yourself or to your readers.

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1976.

OPPOSITION TO THE ELEVATED RAILEOAD

An adjourned meeting of the property ownors on Eightheave,, between Nine ty-first and One numbed-ond-tench-size, and Ninety-second-st., between Eighth and Ninth-aves, to take action against the contemplated location and running of the Elevated Railroad through that way. The attendance was large. John C. Hamilton was appointed Chairman. The Committee, appointed at a previous meeting to examine the law, stated that although the Commissioners were appointed by the Su-preme Court, and were the only persons who have the right to earry the project through, if the property owners representing 50 per cent of the real extite on the proposed route objected to the route, that objection would take the matter out of the Commissioners hands, and bring it before the Supreme Court. It was also stated that the reason it was decided to change the route from Nuttieve, to Eighth-ave, was to save the trouble of grading, which would be an expense of prinaps \$25,000. It was elabered that the rounding of this roud through Eighthsee, would interfere with driving at the entrance of the Park at One-hundreditiests, and also tend to fricklen teams in the Fark. The proverty-owners bound themseives to meet any expense which they might incur in this matter proving to the amount of property owned. A Committee was appointed to appear before the Committee was appeared to appear before the Committee was appeared to appear before the Committee was appeared to appear before the Committee was appeared. matter program to the amount of property owner minister was appelated to appear before the Cor-oners at their meeting on Jac. 26, and enter a fe

The Committee on Art, appointed by the nection with the New-York State Centennial Comm consisting of W. Whittredge, Daniel Hundington, and Frank Lesie, is about to issue a carentar to artists and others. In this circular it is stated that the committee is prepared to receive applications for the exhibition of paintings, statuary, engravings, architectural designs, and other works of art, and to give all necessary informs tion on this subject, at No. 625 Broadway. The works of tion on this subject, at No. 623 broadway. The works of fine act will be arranged in a building crected especially for the purpose. The structure is in the modern Remaissance style, and is built of grantle, iron, brick and glass, being thoroughly fire-proof, and adapted in every respect to all the requirements of this department. Three chases of works are required: Works by hydrog American artists, by deceased American artists, and works of for-sign artists belonging to residents of the United States. All works must be of a high order of motit and will be ad-mitted whether previously exhibited or not, and without charge for space. They must be sent to the gallery at the above address between March 1 and April 1, for consider-tion by the committee of selection. tion by the committee of selection

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS. Allan Campbell, the newly-appointed Comssioner of Public Works, took the eath of office before Mayor Wickham, in the Mayor's office, yesterday morning, and assumed the duties of his new position at noon. The Mayer accompanied him to the Department of Pubhe Works, where they were received by Gen. Fitz-John Porter, the retiring Commissioner. The Chiefs of Burenus and their clerks were then introduced to Mr. Campbell by Gen. Porter, with complimentary mention of bell by Gen. Forter, with complimentary mention of their services during his administration. Gen. Porter soon after left the Department, and the new Commis-menter announced that he should not make any change of the Chiefs of Bureaus or other officers at present. Several of the Aldermen called during the day and con-gratulated Mr. Campbell on his appointment. The com-missioner's surethes are Joseph W. Alsop and William H. Nellson, who have justified in \$20,000 each, to Secure the bend for \$10,000, which has been flied in the Controller's state.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Chief-Engineer Henry H. Stewart reported at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday for duty as President of the Examining Board for Engineers prior to promo tion. He relieves Chief-Engineer A. J. Klersied, who be ordered to the Vandalia. The Beard was transferred to this station from Philadelphia before the sale of the navyyard at that place, and has been to se soon since that tin owing to the number of vacancies in the lower grades to be filled up by endets from Annapolis, and, in some be filled up by cadets from Annapolis, and, in some cases, by graduates from polytechnic institutions. The examinations are very rigid and occupy from six to eight days. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined countries testimentals. English grammar, composition, penmanaship, mechanical drawing, arithmetic, sigebra, geometry, mensuration, plane trigonometry, analytical and descriptive reometry, elementary mechanics and physics, chamistry of the clementary bodies, and general principles of checical philosomy, reading, writing, and speaking the French Isaguage, and practical building, repairing and care of steam machinery.

W. G. MANK ACQUITTED ON LIS SECOND TRIAL In the United States Circuit Court, in June, 1875, ex-Custom-house Inspector-General W. G. Mank was convicted of having in his possession \$1,500 in counterfeit money. It appeared from the evidence of Detective James T. Forter, that for \$200 Mank sold bim the counterfeit money in question, with the understanding that it should be destroyed. Judge Benedict held that under the Revised Statutes of the United States the mere having possession of counterfeit money was a crime. Gen. Mank's counsel, ex-Judge Dittenheefer and Louis F. Post, applied for a new trial, on the ground that the Judge erred in helding as he disk. The application was granted, the Judge saying he might have erred in his construction of the law, and that he also thought it heat to submit the case to the scrutny of another jury. The second trial of Gen. Mank was finished yesterday, and resulted in his acquited.

A clergyman of a country village church desired to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was going to officiate for another clergy-man. The clerk, as soon as the sermon was finished, rose up with all due selemity, and cried out, "I am requested to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. L. is going fighing with another clergymoun."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

AID TO POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN THE WORK DONE BY A CITY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Six: Permit me to call the attention of your read ers to a Society now in active operation in this city which is too little known. I refer to the "Children's Educational Relief Association," whose headquarters are at No. 304 East Broadway. The object of the Association is to assist with food and clothing needy pupils of our public schools to such an extent that they may continue their attendance, and not drop out, as so many have done heretofore, into the different charity schools of the city. The work of the Children's Aid Society and like institutions should by no means be undervalued, but who would not rejoice to see the schools of all such societies gradually absorbed by the essentially better organized

and more efficient public institutions? There must be many thousands among us who still believe our system of public school instruction, whether with or without the Bible, is and must be the strongest safeguard of our national life and liberty. Will not such as these take occasion to examine into the doings of this Society-the only one that works in connection with the public schools-and, if posaible, lend it their aid ! They will find that whatever they give to this object is not used to keep in motion a great deal of cumbersome and expensive machinery. A few earnest workers, with small salaries, will see that all funds are directly applied to the purpose for which they were designed.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1876.

METHODS OF CHARITABLE RELIEF. THE SYSTEM OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am a physician. I attend the poor and find medicine when they are unable to purchase it This morning I asked a visitor of the Society for Improv ing the Condition of the Poor, situated in the Bible House for the name of the visitor of a section in which a very sick and poor family resided, that I might ask him to assist them. It was refused for the reason that no one but a contributor to the funds of the Society had a right to ask for i's charity to the poor. St. John's Guild, at No. 52 Variekst, makes every practicing physician in the eng a visitor as they better knew the wants of the sick poor), and acts upon all recommendations for charity. I

I"M. D." complains unjustly of a worthy charity upon which he was not entitled to call for help. The Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor is a private organization, founded in 1843, and sustained by volnutary contributions. Each contributor is given blank tickets, to be distributed to applicants for relief, and upon the presentation of these tickets to one of the 371 visitors of the Association, the ense is investigate I, and, if it be deserved, relief is given. The object of the Association is to assist the respectable poor until they can take care of themsolves, and not to support pauperism, leaving the latter for the public metitutions. This Association relieves its contributors of the responsibility of refusing aid to the deserving poor, and only assists those receiving tickets from its contributors. It is necessary this year to enforce the rule strictly, as the expenditures have already been much more than the receipts, the contributions having fallen off and the number of applicants for aid having largely increased, as the public charities are doing little to assist the poor .- Ld.]

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE GALLOWS. HANGING A DOG'S DEATH-A BINT FROM THE DUN-

GEONS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Whenever an executioner has done his work ciousely, there is a ery for some new and surer and death; nor does it seem to be understood that, there ear be no method which will fulfill these conditions unless it shall be easefully employed. There are no many frightful shall be carefully employed. There are shall response to stories in history of lingering and eruci deaths by decapitation as by hunging; and not a few blog raphnes of celebrated mea and women close with a scene of biundering butchery, any description of which would give unnecessarily. would be better to put convicts to death by great shocks of electricity, one of which would administer the coup de grace to twenty simultaneously, if that were desired; but night not the hattery be out of order, and the subject been proposed. The general answer to all these notions is that execution by the halter is ignoranious, and it is intended to be. Feath by hanging is the death of a dog it was for this reason that the unfortunate Major Andre known to the military code, and accordingly, while the deserter is shot the spy is hung. Even the drawing and chains. The gallows, pure and simple, is specially shameful, and this is shown by the suicidal attempts which are so frequently made to escape it. The sneers and gibes which have always been showered upon it prove that even Spartan resolution cannot give it dignity; that hanging is an essentially vulgar explation, and whatever wholesome influence it may exert is owing in part to this. All the ingenuity of the riff-raff of mankind has been employed in devising cant names for the halter and the hangman; and this demonstrates how distasteful

both are to evil-doers.

The attempt to abolish publicity may be pronounced a failure. These who cannot secure entrance to witness executions linger about the prison wall and see them in the mind's eye and smell them in the air; while one hour after all is over the boys in the streets are hawking the full particulars. Executions within the walls are desirable for the sake of the public peace and good order; but I am not save that their influence is not increased by the inability of the mob to attend them. The mystery is the greater. Something is left to imagination of minds which would not be affected at all by the mere spectacle of physical suffering to which they are too frequently secustomed; nor is it clear that natural feeling might not be more effectually appealed to if any great change in the method of execution should be determined upo Suppose, for instance, that upon receiving a verdict of guilty, the Court should at once order the prisoner to be removed, with no formality of a ntenee from the bruch, and with no belittling mediens in arrest of judgment from the bar; that afterward he is never heard of, unless a revisal of the proceedings secretly considered should be ordered; that whether he has been executed or is still living should be known to only a few sworn officers of the law; and that all the thieves' dens and murderers haunts should be left to conjecture and wonder and theory! Would there not be something specially frightful about such a fate! Might not the most violent man be restrained by the prospect of such an annihilation! No prison levees; no interviews with memo randum-making reporters; no daily notices in the

newspapers; no opportunity for a public semi-theatrical display of plack, no celebrity, no notoriety, and no nine days' wonder. The most backneyed haunter of courts and frequenter of prisons might well be startled, as the iron door of a passage leading to some cell all un-known to the general public closed forever upon the miserable man. It would be a consolation to those an-ticipating a like disappearance to know that those who had gone before them were really dead—and that consointion would be sternly denied. It was this feeling which gave such terrible power to the prisons of the middie ages, to the dungeons of Venice or of Madrid. It was this system which was once so potent for evil; might it not now, under certain modifications demanded by the spirit of the age, be made equally potent for good ! I do not undertake to answer this question, but only offer a

few hints to the renders of THE TRIBUNE who are thinking upon these satisects.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 16, 1876.

SPOTTED TAIL'S REAVEN. Sin: In a recent editorial article upon "The

Red Man and Religion," you say that " this Spotted Tail knows no more of Heaven than the mustang which he expects to ride there." I do not quarrel with this proposition, but ask what more do any of us know! This was one of the queries suggested by the reading of that article. True, our theologians claim to know all about Heaven, and possess a sort of monopoly of this informa-tion, if we may believe their assumptions. But after all, what is theology but man's theory of God and His works! It is not even reduced to a science, except so far as Science itself has revealed God through His works. We expect to ride into Heaven upon their mustang of orthodoxy, while the Red Man expects to ride into and

Heaven as a hunting ground than in our commercial conception of its golden streets and precious stones? The truth is, the Indian's conception of God and Heaven is his highest conception of cearthly power and god, and our orthodox conceptions are no better. He takes his love of the chase, we take our love of 'avariee; he his pony, we our gold.

Let us not then condemn one another before sentence has been passed by some competent anthority, which may possibly decide that Spotted Tail knows as much about Heaven as his more astute theological brethren. Or let us be consistent and admit that, in the nature of the case, none of us know, or can know, absolutely, anything about it. Acc- Fork, Jan. 16, 1876.

COURAGE IN RELIGION.

AN INCIDENT AT A LATE PUBLIC MEETING-A JEW-ISH HARBI'S PROTEST-CHANGE OF TONE BY CHRISTIAN SPEAKERS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There was a public meeting the other night of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. On the pintform assembled representatives of varied and contrary opinions in philosophy and politics and religion. Scarcely any two speakers of the evening were there but would have divided radically on some agit sting question of human belief. But on the subject before them they were agreed. The priest of Rome, and the Russo-Greek, and the Rabbi of the Jewish temple, the Presbyterian and the Episcopalian and the Unitarian ders, and Parke Godwin and the good President were all heartily striking hands together for the little But a strange thing happened that dren. night which I cannot help recalling to say out exactly what I think about it. At the beginning of the evening it was noticeable that the speakers, and eminently the literary men, with the utmost naturalness and fitness, not from theological bins but from association of ideas and of feeling, drew into their speeches some flavor of Caristian thought. The picture of the Madonna and Child; the sacredness of the Child, as repre senting the humanity which the Son of God has assumed the Christ-child of the German legend; the words of the man Christ Jesus, inviting the children to him and de claring that of such is the kingdom of heaven; these, and I know not what other appropriate illustrations crept in

Against this outflow of Christian thought and expres tion up stood the Jewish Rabbi and rebuked the tide. He declared that Christian sentiments were out of place and sectorian-awful word! Forthwith the Christian assem sectarian—awitil word! Forthwith the Christian assembly, in the spirit of the occasion sympathizing with the weak, assented to the Jew's rebuke. And the Christian apeniers changed their tone. All this became the Jew said the advocates of the Society were "sectarian." To prove they were not sectarian they all turned Jews. But the Jew was not sectarian. And yet, as he taked his broad humanity, and pointely blaued the narrowness and bijorty of the Christian speakers who had gone before him, he avoved himself "an Old Teatament Jew", enforced the destrine of the his brood hamanity, and pointely blamed the narrowness and bigotic of the Christian speakers who had gone before him, he wowed litinself "an Old Testament Jew," enforced the doctrine of his speech by quotations from his own religious books, and had his victory, and explured the assembly as "an Old Testament Jew," and nothing else. It was a humilating defeat, And it all came of the four his fear men have of being called manes, for there was nothing in 0. The objection of the Jew was empty. He proved it so by doing the same thing humself, in his own was, which the Caristian speakers had been doing in their way. And he received from the andlenes the same cording response that the others had received. I amissisfied that there was no call for any hiding of principles, or any marking of speech upon the plotform of that humane secorty. There was room for infiled and Jew and Christian to exactly card together, and cach, witnost comoure his Curistianity to move himself a man. New York, Jan. 19, 1876.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THOMASSEN.

to the Edilo: of The Tribune. . Sra: Below I give you a translation of a short extract which I take from a leader in one of the morning dalites in this place. The ambiect, as you will e-reals the estimation in which we are held by our Ger man neighbors. Inastruch as said Thomas's parent was really the outgrowth of our system of instinction. was really the enteriors in of our system in instruction.

"Without Thomas was born in fire-oklyn, in the State of New-York. He received a genuine American education—but is to say, he less need utile, and was in toto a product of chance, of the environments by which he was surfounded." With that he conceived review must meet a few fire and marries is unit meensfeld united by which he was continued.

the Editor of The Tribune.

USF, seeking to prove that there is no connection between religion and morals, should have expining what he means by religion. If it is church some, prayers, etc., he failed to prepare it just to suit his taste. Taking the Word of God as our standard, the Pure religion and undeflied before God is 161s: The foller-less and the widows in their affliction, Ecop beneed inspected from the world," Can M son recentle that with a the of immortality David religion, many he follates an and researched. relicion man; he fell into sin and repensed of at. As is the upbrustness of our a self in prayer, they are often in true and morbed. Compared to the ideal of resolutes, we are all into rable sluners. But any one of us who is no seeking every day to lead a better life has not learned the first principles in the religion of Jesus. Therm. Brooklyn, Jun. 17, 1870.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE TOO COSTLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Your article of yesterday, entitled "Our Diplomats and Our Soldiers," has inspired me to ask a favor. In the first place, I could never understand, occupying the 1-clated place we do with reference to the other great nations of the world, the narrestly of our hay ing Ministers Resident at all of the foreign courts. It seems to me that it would probably be proper to have such representatives in England and in Mexico on so count of our contiguity to Canada and Mexice; but what Is the accessity of our having them at the other courts?

Could not a political complication with another nation, when it arises, be better attended to by a special envey? If it could much mone? might be saved to the country, and time to our extenceresinen.

I would like to know what real duties our Ministers to Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Turkey, France, Spain, and Sweden and Norway have attended to in the last ten years that cound not have been better attended to by a special envoy.

Euskington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1876. is the necessity of our having them at the other courts?

THE DERIVATION OF "IDAHO." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Somebody has sent me a copy of an Idaho paper, wherein the account which I sent you of the manner in which that lovely country received its nome is quoted and held up to the merciless ridicule of a mocking world. The Itaha people have decided, as I knew they would, in what dialect of what tribe their pet word expressed the blea of "Gem of the Mountains." The henor falls to the Shozhones. That, at least, I could hardly have known beforehoud. Doubtless it is confined to that branch of the ancient nation in question which was most branch of the salectic mand most industrious in the col-lection of its "gens," and, as the Sheshens mind can probably conceive of no more exalted and perfect gens than a trashy disconselly the emphodous and expressive syllables might be even more accurately translated "Scalp of the Mountains." I am well aware that my own would not now be acted anywhere within the preclous ber-ders. Wilkiam O. Stondard. New-York, Jan. 18, 1876.

THE WOODEN PAVEMENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Is not the decayed and decaying condition of the wood pavements contributing to the sick-ness of our city ! In some places there are doep holes that retain water-and in other places the water settle under the wooden blocks and remains, rendering the air around foul and poisonous. How much this contributes to the distribution of infections and content of does so con-cannot be known, but I have no doubt it does so con-tribute. I do not propose any remedy; concluding that It is only a question of time when such pavenness will be abandored. In the mean time a good deal of sicknown and a venetical. to the distribution of Infectious and contagious diseases May be expected. New-York, Jan. 18, 1876.

THE UTICA CONKLING CLUB. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: THE TRIBUNE does not, I presume, in tend to be cruel or to hurt the feelings of any man. But it does be accrate the hearts of our good Postmaster, and U. S. Commissioner, and U. S. Register in Bankruptcy, and a number of others whose present or prospective bread and butter depends on the great Senator whose residence is in this city, by saying the Democratic Observer to one of the most realous Coukling organs in the State orthodoxy, while the Red Man expects to ride into and through Heaven upon the mustang of Nature. What is there more fucongruous in the Indian's conception of tor. He knows full well that the safety of the Republic

depends on his uncle, and works with the purpose of latter-day patriots—having an eye on fees and rewards. All the United States officials in the rity are members, and at ieast two-thirds of them are positive that if the county does not go to the "demnition bow-wows," their hold on office will as soon as power departs from the hands of "New-York's fayorite son." ONE of Them.

Utica, Jan. 17, 1876.

A THIRD PARTY A NECESSITY. ONE THAT WILL UNITE THE BEST ELEMENTS OF THE OLD ORGANIZATIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am not much of a believer in third parties. When polities are in a tolerably healthful condition the honest, independent voter can always use the weaker of two parties as a rod to chastise the sins of the stronger. In a republic the best condition of affairs is to have two powerful, well-organized parties, so evenly balanced in strength that each is afraid to do anything that outrages the public sense of justice and propriety. The party in power is sure to commit faults and blunders, and after a time the shifting vote (not the drifting vete) goes over to the minority and gives it success, and for a time it behaves better than its antagonist did. But what is to be done when one party is as bad as the others. There are hundreds of thousands of good citizens who want to turn out the Republicans this year because the party has forgotten the high moral aims which were once the life of the organi zation, and has degenerated into a mere band of offic holders and plunderers. Shall the Democrats be re-stered to power! That is the question I had hoped Congress would settle this Winter, but that body only con vinces me of the truth of the homely Scotch proverb, "There's sma' choice in rotten apples." Who can have any heart to side with one party or the other after reading the miserable amnesty debate in the House! Are these selfish demagogues, these wretched tricksters, these heartless political schemers, who seek to rekindle in the centennial year the hatreds of a civil war that they may ride into power on the destructive whirlwind of passion—are these leaders, statesmen, and heroes! Am I bound to vote for whomsoever these men may nommate for President and Vice-President, in conventions composed of themselves and others of the same sort!

It seems to me that American politics have got into the condition when the remedy of a third party, seldom necessary but sometimes essential, ought to be tried. To restrain the encroachments of the slave power a new organization had to be formed. The old ones were so tricky and dishenest as to be of no use in the settlemen of the slavery question. Now when good citizens want to introduce principle and patriotism into politics, and seek to efface the scars of a great intermediae struggle by intensifying the growing feeling of frateruity and ma-tionality, they do not find a fit instrument in either the Republican or the Democratic party. The victory of neither will accomplish any good or have any real sigafficance. What is needed is a new party that will unit the best elements of the old enes-a National Centennial party-a party in favor of peace at home and abroad, of good will toward all sections of the country, of konesty in politics, of statesmanship in Congress, of integrity and intelligence in all public affairs. If the shallow for Washington go on much longer as they have begun, such a party will soon come into spontaneous existence. AN OLD-PASSIONED REPUBLICAN.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1876.

EX-CONTROLLER BRODREAD. THE EVIDENCE THAT LED HIM TO PASS THE SUGG FORT CLAIM-HIS MOTIVES NOT UNWORTHY-A CARD FROM THE LATE CONTROLLER.

To the Editor of The Trionne. Six: The scope of your article of Jan. 7 upon my resignation is, in the main, fair and kinelly, and in some respects you attribute more merit to me than I shall ever claim. But you are evidently under the it pression that some wrong, of omission or commission, is impatable to me. This impression is not correct. I have never been negligent or faithiess in the discharge of my official duties. The good opinion of all who know me I shall retain. Those who do not know me must awall events.

The "Sagg Fort" claim, for 2,791 barrels which is the only one I have ever been charged with passing nealigently, came to me recommended by the Commissary General, who, under the not of July 4, 1864. was specially charged with the investigation of this choof claims, with authority to recommend payment when found correct, and with the favorable report of the Tland Anditor. The evidence in favor of the claim was that of Gen. Mitchell (once Governor of a Territory), who had of 1862, and ordered the flour to be taken; that the several trains reported to him, and that the accrepate we 2,700 or 2,800 barrels. He attested the high character of Fort and the valuable aid he had rendered to the Union cause. His testimony was surtained by that of the miller who kept the amount of deliveries, and by the eaths of four other millers who were present and assisted to load the flour, with preparative testimony from the officer commanding

In this ing some thousands of write a decisions, and in adjudicating upon sinced immunicable exists, amounts, and demands, accounting to more than three thousand miltons of dottars, I have not the folly to suproce that I never made a nontable, and that I was always right. But I know that I intended to be right, and that no unworkey motive ever believed of the right, and that no unworkey ments were against me, saved to the Treasury of least twenty five millions of dottars. An official "culpably negligent" is not apt to fake responsibility in such cases. I respectfully as you to punish the item into This 188, and I am, very respectfully, yours,

if and applied in 1886.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE NAVY. NECESSITY OF HAVING A LARGE NUMBER OF SEA-MEN TO MAN THE GUNS-BATALLION DELLL.

To the Editor of The Tribene. Siz: Being a constant reader of your paper, and relying generally upon statements found in it, I feel regret for it and concern for the honorable profession to which I belong when I see it fall into errors injurious to others, as is the case in a telegrom concerning mayal matters published in your issue of Jan. 6. The use of steam lightens the labor of seamen only when steam is up, which, in the greater number of our vessels is during but a small portion of the time, passages being generally made under salt. Your correspondent, in stating that line officers have invented new duties in order to keep up the complement of men, seems ignorant that the complement of a ship-of-war depends upon the number of en needed to work her haltery and supply it with ammunition. That number she must have, if they never do a stroke of work of any other kind. What the additional watch to which he alludes may be I do not know, if he speaks of the crew; that officers are in more watches in peace than in war is true, there being fewer vessels, while the necessity of keeping young officers in the constant practice and efficient knowledge of their profession conpractice and efficient knowledge of their profession con-tinues. The introduction of hattation drill, which is not as recent as your informant implies, has followed nat-qualty from the musket and company drill, which has been the weekly exercise of ships crews for at least a quarter of a century, the plan object being to enable large bodies of scamen to be inned for service without becoming a disorderly most. One who has seen the beats of a squadren going ashore when a murderous attack has been made upon a foreign settlement in the East, will afterward look teniently upon the folly of battalion drill. In such cases the wide partaloons of scamen are confined at the feet by gatter begangs, such as are not in-frequently used by sportsmen and pedestrians to protect them from unincressary wet and dirt. They have strick as as being heat, not many. Into the question of the them from unnecessary wet and dirk. They have skruck us as being neat, not fauny. Into the question of the abolition of the merine corps I do not intend to enter. How it is affected by the introduction of iron plates upon the sides of sinps of war I do not understand. That gallant body is proverbially hard-healed, but to my knowledge never served the purpose of iron plating. Certainly none of the exercises moved by your correspondent will be affected by its abolition, or the everys.

C. S. K. Boston, Jan. 7, 1876.

INSANE MURDERERS.

THEIR PARCUTION NUCESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY-EFFECT ON THE BRUTAL CLASSES OF SUCH A COURSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: I have long held the opinion that the lenity extended to murderers under the plea of insanity is wholly misplaced, besides being a crime against society. We have no hesitation in putting to death s mad society. We have no resitation in partial to each such a doubt dog, a mad buil, or a venomous scrpent; why should there be more in depriving a mad man, who has already taken the life of a fellow being, of further power for mis-

dons under specious pretexts, to say nothing of escapes, are among the hopes that the murderer cherishes and realizes but too eften.

We have too long been exercising a mistaken forbearance toward so-called insure munderers, encouraging the

We have too long been exercising a mistaken forbearnnee toward so-called insane munderers, encouraging the
lawless and ruffially to take life under hopes of escape,
even if caught, by plea of insanity. It is time justice
should stretch forth her arm in behalf of the peaceable
and the law-abiding and let these would-be munderers of
those that may chance to dispicase tham know that if
they willfully take life, no plea of insanity or irresponsibility chall save them from a sure and switt gallows. Let these wretches be tried and hanged speedly
and we shall put an end to the lawless doings of these
human brutes, and peaceable people will rest in peace.
Nor will this course be in the end bleedfairsty at all
Let those that care maght for others' lives be taught
that they must be peaceable and law-abiding if they
would keep their own, and we shall put a speedy end to
the sickening details of nurders on every side.

New-Lork, Jan. 5, 1876.

BRUTES.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: In view of the near approach of the time for holding the revival meetings under the direction of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, I would suggest to the committee in charge that they make arrangements with the railroad companies to have excursion trains run on certain days, so that the people living in neighboring towns may attend one or more of the meethars. Tickets insuring admittance to the building might be sent to persons along the line before the appeointed day.

B. Tenally, V. J. Jan. 14, 1878. te line before the appointed d. Tenafiy, N. J., Jan. 14, 1876.

AMERICA AND WAR.

A LETTER FROM ELIHU BURRITT.

SHALL THE BACK OF THE SWORD DEVOUR FOREVER? -THE SPIRET OF THE GENEVA COURT DIS-REGARDED-WAR APPROPRIATIONS PAST AND PRESENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune StR: In times past, reaching back to an almost

prehistoric antiquity, the edge of the sword was at its bloody work somewhere without cessation. In those dark years of violence and description the feeble ery was occasionally heard, "Shall the sword devour fe ever?" But later and brighter years have come. Christianity, commerce, science, and art have flied the civiltzed world with social influences, which are acting with great power upon the family of nations. These we working agents are the glory and song of the age. They give po try a new reach and rhythm of thought and sentiment. This coming year will be vocal with centennial songs and anthems glorying in the victories they have won for humanity. Philadelphia for many happy months will be a kind of Jerusalem of universal brotherhood, to which the diversified tribes of men from the very ends of the earth and all intermediate countries will go up to celebrate and illustrate the fraternity of human interests hopes and possibilities. Orators, poets, and historians are training their genius to its best inspiration and highest flight to inaugurate the great occasion and give it an echo heard round the world. All "the awakening continents" are expected to hear the great panim of their common humanity sung gioriously at our Centennial. Their industries are to be there to furnish notes to the music of Peace. Labor, the world around, white-browed dack-browed, and copper-browed-Labor, oft crowned with thorns and fed with husks, is to come from all the cropes for costly pearls, from under the earth wher digs for coal and precious stones and notals-Labor honest, patient, and sorely-taxed, is to come to our Cen cound, to this trysting-place of bunch industries, art ciences, and genius manifold, and be sung over, an rowned with a diadem of gift paper, or of leaves this will hold green for a week, then sent home again to its toil and the fax-burdens that now bend it to the earth in

came also with them," so also at these great exhibim 1867, Krupp's monster gun was the great centerpiece of the exhibition. Doubtless every man, woman industry, stopped to look into its hand wender and owe. Three years afterward they saw it at and the bleeding win knows it left on the field of battle were a sight few would care to see. Labor went back to eing to there with voice, trumpet, and quekbut. It was ell before it got back to its toll.

There is every probability that "when the sens of God come together" at our centennial, Satan also will come with them. Or what is the same, if not worse, the of homen tife. The chtvalvy of the system will hardly b wpiton for nutionality. Then there is an exquisite percouries of courtesy and refued et queste which it illustrates is a world's exhibition, and which even one of our most highly cully are describenen would hardly venture to inviate. If he invited a dozen of his friends med neighbors to dinner, he would feel that it bordly becaused the delicate proprieties of hospitainty to surround his own plate with six-shooting revolvers and keen howieshives. He would feet that they might possibly suggest an unpleasant meaning to his guests, and chill "the feast of reason and flow of soul." Poor, fastisficus man I go to our great Centennial and tears something from the nobler etique courtesy to invited guests. See what an array of Gatling, Dahleren and Farroul guns, and deather positing rifles, pistols and howis-knives, called sweetle, will surround the plate of the great Continental host when the guests of the nation come to sit down to the banquet.

Yes: American labor will be some to be

Yes; American labor will be sang to in the bravest parans that lips and tongues of flesh and brass can raise. it will be crowned with glit paper and sent back to its toil and to a taxation, the like of which, for variety and weight, was never put on the industry of any other civilized country. It will bow down to the lot of labor weight, was never per an analysis of the lot of labor under every existing government. It will bend low and painfully under the growing burden of Armed-Peace. In no other country has this burden grown at such a rate of increase as in this during the last ten years. Just compare the two decades together. For army and navy for the two years, 1833-1834, 843,440,771; for 1873-1874, 8145,825,977. Now was not each couple of these four years a time of neared In either period did we have forcism or demestic encuites to contend with! But see how this Armed-Peace tungus, as Vernon Harrourt says of it, "grows like the doppy," by what it feeds men. Did any other country ever show such increase in time of peace? Here is a growth of more than 300 per cent. And this cruel, senseless burden has been put upon the country still under the strain of a great risk war, or a deat of over \$2,000,000,000 to carry. Beethaling with the baffer mateu, the isx for this burden goes like a blister upon 2,000 articles of use or consumption.

After the Geneva Court and its award, the friends of

After the Geneva Court and its award, the friends of peace kited up their voice and cried to the Government and people of this tax-burdened country. "Shall the back of the sword deveur forever! Shall the Armed-Peace fanaticism still feed like a vampireat the veins of this nation ! Will you spit upon the sublime bar which has given you such justice, equity, and honor in this ag gravated contention? Will you take the back track into the butbarism of brute force, and so back, or prepare to go back, to the arbitrament of the sword to estile a difficulty which may breafter arise between you and any other nation? What aid, what sid the Government in answer to these reasonable questions! Read its reply in these succeeding figures: For the first two years after the Geneva award, \$155.855.977 for preparations for every-darbitration! Jest inflore that two years after the Geneva award, \$155.855.977 for preparations for every-darbitration! Jest inflore that response to Geneva. Compare it with sometimes you can measure distinctly. The whole military and may dexpendenter of the United States in the five years from 1812 to 1846 inclusively, embracing the whole of the inst war with Great Britain, was \$114.851,420. Just think of it. Let the shoulder seeled and tax-burdened sons of tell from occan to occan think of it, and onstrain the men who represent them in Cohgress to think of it. Read these figures and digest their meaning. Since the verific at Geneva, while the eighbard world was looking to that great decision with hope and glid expectation, this Republic that won the award spent in preparation to carry its inture contentions to the decision of the sword, nearly \$148,000,000 in two years of peace, or \$30,000,000 more than it did on its army and may in meanly four years of war with Great Britain!

Shall the back of the sword devour forever! What say the barbarism of brute force, and so back, or prepare to

Shall the back of the sword devour forever! What say the Washington powers to this question? Read their answer in these figures, more truthful far than their words. For military and navel establishments during the last fiscal year, \$62,618,272, against \$47,790,012 for the same "acrvices" during the three years cuding with 1853, an increase of over 300 per cent. But now the there be more in depriving a mad man, who has stready taken the life of a fellow being, of further power for mischief by putting him out of this world I Ah! but, says some one, you must make a difference between a human being and a brute. So I would; and let me reply just here the difference between brutes and men lies in superiority of reason in the latter over the former; and that when a man becomes so insome—that is, has so lost his reason—as wantonly to take the life of a fellow human creature, this plea of temporary or total insanity should be no bar to justice depriving at once and for ever such a dangerous creature of further powers of harm to his race. But some will say, imprison him for life or put him in an asylum for the lasane. I reply that that is to put the lives of the keepers in leopardy; while every one knows that bar as to gradient of the sworld devour. This is their estimate for the first fiscal year. Does it look like hopeful progress to ward the Misiennum For military and may lestablishemmus For military and may lestablishemmus, including fortifications, arsenals, navy yards, deemed, labor-lacking, bread-lacking men, ask these powers, "Shail the back of the aworld devour forever?" Read their progress to ward the Misiennum For military and may lestablishemmus, for the masser in these figures. If they cannot give you a stone at your own expense. They will give you a stone at your own expense. They will give you a stone at your own expense. They will give your call-dren first first you great stone elephants for their comfort,

or vast fortresses of granite, and navy-yards, and ar-sensis for them to support with the sweat of their brows, tiare you voices, individual and collecture; have you reset to see this programme of a new century; have you hearts brave enough to resist it f—then say stoutly to the powers that we, but not for long, "The back of the sword shall not devour toreyer," hall not devour forever." New-Britain, Conn., Jan. 13, 1976.

SMALL-POX AND ITS PREVENTION.

STATISTICS OF THE DISEASE IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN-EFFORTS OF THE BOARDS OF HEALTH -THE EFFICACY OF VACCINATION.

According to the reports of Dr. Janes of the New-York Health Department and Mr. La Fetra, Secretary of the Brockiyn Board of Health, small pox is decidedly on the decrease in the two cities. New-York has not suffered from such an outbreak of this disease as that which has afflicted Brooklyn. The number of cases in New-York has not varied widely of late, the following being the number reported during the last six weeks:

Week ending Dec. 11, 1°75. 46

Week endin Dec. 18, 1875. 43

Week ending Dec. 26, 1875. 566

Week ending Jan. 1, 1876. 48

Week ending Jan. 8, 1876. 48

Week ending Jan. 13, 1876. 50

This is an average of 4842 per week. Aithough the

number appears large, it is in fact small for this city at this season of the year. The sufferers from the malady do not seem to be clustered together in any particular locality, as is generally the case, but are scattered all over the city, the Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards preease is at present of a much milder type than it was dur-ing last Summer and Winter. A great many of the deaths then were due to complications in Winter with pneumo-nia and in Summer with the diseases peculiar to that season. The mortality is new about 25 per cent, a smaller percentage than in 1874. During the past year the mortality was much greater among patients allowed to re-main at their homes than among those removed to the ospital on Blackwell's Island for treatment. The percentage of deaths of those in the hospital was 25, and of those at home 18910. There is connected with the Board of Health in this city a permanent vaccinating corps, consisting of a chief and 15 vaccinators. They follow the plan of vaccinating from house to house. Each man vaccinates 20 to 25 persons a day, and by this means they keep the city thoroughly vaccinated.

Brooklyn has been suffering for some time with an pidemic of small-pox, which has been confined almost exclusively to the Sixteenth, and parts of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards. Nearly all of the residents of the infected quarters are Germans, and the Board of ffeelth has had considerable trouble in inducing them to submit to vaccination. In many instances the affend ing family physician advises them to decline to be vaccin ated. But, at present, the disease is well under control and diminishing rapidly. The following is the number of cases reported during the last six weeks:

Cases reported during the last six weak
Wesk ending lose, 15, 1875
Wesk ending lose, 15, 1875
Wesk ending lose, 25, 1875
Wesk ending Jan, 1, 1876
Wesk ending Jan, 8, 1876
Wesk ending Jan, 5, 1876 This is an average of 155% per week. The present week shows a marked decline in the number of cases

there having been reported only 35 patients, an average of about 9 a day, or 63 for the week. During that week here were 44 deaths from small-pox, 30 of which were of German children under five years of age. In each of Health and refuzed. The same plan is followed by the Beards of Health of New-York and Brooklyn in regard to the removal of a patient to the Small-pox Hospital. As soon as a case is reported, an inspector is sent to examine it. If he finds the case can be completely isolated and quarantized, he allows the patient to remain where is a little more lement with patients than New-York. For this reason sick persons are very often found in Brooklyn who have gone there from New-York expecting to the hospital. The hospital of Brooklyn is at Platbush. The Brooklyn Board of Health feel confident that if they could get an appropriation to establish a hospital in the 81: Leath Word, the patients would be more willing to be removed there and the spread of the discuss would be checked. There is a temperary vaccinating corps in Brooklyn, which the bealth authorlines declare should be made permanent, as the only effectual means to prevent disease is thorough vacsingular and revaccination. Mr. La Petra states that the consequently modified by it, are very few. Dr. Stoart, Registrar of the Board of Health of Brooklyn, made the ollowing statement in his report to the Board Wodnes day, referring to the deaths from small-pox during the preceding week:

preceding week;

Of these deaths 30 were of children under 5 years of are, all of which intent have been prevented by vaccination. Facts to confirm this statement are daily broughs under the notice of the inspectors. Infants as the breast of mothers who have small-pox are protected from it by vaccination. In cases where the exposure has been much to lafter, vaccination renders the disease very mild. Fr. Griffiths, who has given special attention to this subject, assure a me that he has no doubt at all of the protective power of vaccination, even after exposure to the disease. The period of incubation the time from exposure to the other of the beginning of sickness is about 9 days in small-box. All statistics go to show that smaller mortality from small-box diminishes in property vaccination is perfect.

Physicians cenerally state that it is on account of the indefactionable efforts put forth by the Boards of Hearth of Brosslyn and New York to keep the people vaccunited, that simil-pox is under control, and if parents would interest themselves sufficiently to see to it that their children were protected from the secure, the disease would naturally die out for want of material.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR LONDON-In attenuable France, Jan. 21.—Mrs. W. Goodall and four children, R. Grubb, A. R. Douglas, Maya-Douglas, Bayand Boffin, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Steponary and two children, Mrs. 25 word Dulone, Master Vesor, Master Endl. Alex Loupline, E. M. Fulcher, Mrs. Wilhauss and child, itemy thorubility M. West.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Sun times. 7:151 Sur sets. 5:061 Moon rises. 4:27
Bundy Marks Tills DAY—A. &
Bandy Hook. 4:191 Gov's Island. 5:200 Hell 9, Perry. 6:49
Bundy Hook. 4:481 Gov's Island. 5:284 Hell 9, Perry. 7:17

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Halifax, N. S., Clark

Saman Ship Magfala (L.), Jones, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess, Ship St. Nicholes, Tobey San Francisco, Sutton & Co. Bark Johann Kepter (Ger.), Spielle, Bremen, Herman Roop & Co.
Bark Catharine Leed (Br.), Leed. Giasgow, S. L. Merchant
& Co.
Bark Water Queen (Br.), Wilson, Hamburg, D. R. De Wolf

Co. Park Stillman B. Allen, Taylor, Dunedin and Wellington, N., R. W. Cameron & Co. R. W. Cameron & Co. Early Geois of Hall, Zeneibar Africa, Arneld Hines & Co. Bark Niciaux (Er.), Masters, Hordeaux, France, C. W. Berark Tridente (Aust.), Redesevich, Cerk fer erders, Fusch,

Edye & Co. Bark Issue Hall, Ryder, Glaspew, J. H. Winchester & Oz. Bark Fremnsler (Nor.), Jergessel, Cork or Falmouth for or-E Freminda (10. I. Tohnes (10. E. T. Sheddon, Haya, Matanzas, Parsons & Loud. e Rosardo (cr.), Leiro, Liverpool, Geo. P. Ralley. Process Restrice (Rr.), Simmons, Pointa Piere, H. A.

Vatable & rott. Brig Lysia H. Cole (Br.), Rosse, Sagus la Grande, Waydell & Co.

Erig Birneo (Br.), Fester, Liverpool, Snow & Bargess, Brig Cambrian (Br.), Lewis, Glasgow, John C. negett. Schr. Almon Bird, Drinkwater, Rayans, H. P. Brown ohr. Mary F. Mangam, Zohaff, Aquin, Hayti, Isaac R.

Staples.
Schr. Hen, Munsell, Cienfuegos, Sprire Bres.
Schr. Hen, Munsell, Cienfuegos, Sprire Bres.
Schr. H. B. Gruffe, Mann. New Harch, Gen. P. Piamer.
Schr. H. B. Gruffe, McKenney, Mirgonite, Hayti. B. G.
Wenberg.
Schr. Signal C., Rogers, Brighton, Bar, Leageraft & Co.

Steamahip Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 days, with mine, and task to Win. P. Civic & Co., blip Jernson (of London), Branch, Calenta Sept. 13, via Fort opain 11 degle will make.

Burs. Assumin. A. (Aust.), Assoinas, Smyrna 68 days, with

mine.

Hirk Marie (Ger.), Weyhausen, Hamburg 54 days, with ampty barrels.

[6] Bernuda, Wecks, St. Marc 13 days, with amply harrels, (of Bernuda), Weeks, St. Mare 13 days, with logic ool and colors. Still of Portsmooth, N. H.), Taylor, St. Mare 13 days, with logwood. Sch. Plan 21, Crowley (of Machias), Crowley, M.Ik River, Jun., 15 days, with logwood.

Jen. 15, in Crooked Talend passage, bars Adela (Ht.), from San Francisco for Booton.

But Prantice for heston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jun. 21.—The White Star Line steamship derivate actived from inverteed at an early from this morning and affect imburning passengers saided for New York at 10 o'clock.

10 o'clock.

DOMESCIC PORTS

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Arrayed. Alexanships Saxon and Pattlesmale, from Falladoppia. Meanwhim Nervas, from New York
for hostots, passed 't negarit through a Spid this morning.

PHILADSLIPHA, Jan. 21.—Arrayed, atcauships W. Well,
die and Octoring, from Ballingory, Fairer, from New York
Requisites, from Provincing, selver, C. P. Samica, Son,
Reduction, From Provincing, selver, C. P. Samica, Son,
Histomond, Cleared, steadyship K. Whiling, for Ballingory,
bark Maranna HIT, Santos, for Lisbon, son, Tillie S. Derby,
for Port Reynl.

BALIDBORS, Jan. 21.—Arrayed.

bark Bergamin III., Schlos, for Lisbon, sent. Tillie S. Decby, for Port Royal.

Ballibous, Jan. 21.—Arrived, steamship Raleigh, from whindington, N. C.; berka Romann C., from a leitast, debeora, from ea. schra: Sophia Hanson, from ean Blas, Reoccoa Shephers, from the sents Sophia Hanson, from the Blas, Reoccoa Shephers, from New Grienns. Chared, steamship McCledian, March, Frovidence, anth March, for Anterny, barka Sheramento, for Cork or Felmouth; Brunwick, for Matanza; mento, for Cork or Felmouth; Brunwick, for Matanza; flusts Ricane, for Firston, Eng., ear. H. B. McCantley, for Eavannath.

102. AWARK BREAKWATER, Jan. 21—a. m.—Passed to see yes, riay, brigs Jonanna Marcarotha, for Quoensiown, sheet yes, riay, brigs Jonanna Marcarotha, for Phinnedenha as midnight. The ateamship Andenzie arrived from New York.

Hills a Ri. New Carothe, Del., Jan. 21—a. m.—Passed down, brig Bosq.

For Latest Ship News See Seconth Pages

NAWCASTLE, Del., Jan. 21-a. m - Passed down, bris. Hoag. Bee, for Eristol.